THE

LY WAY *to have the* RENTS *of* England *well Paid, and alſo help* TRADE, *and* Supply *the* Government.

has been the great Study of the *Enemies* of the *Government*, to **Debaſe** and **Diminiſh** our **Coyn**, owing that there could be nothing more Ruinous to us, eſpecially in the time of War; and tho' the Parnent have taken care to make it good, yet will it require a conſiderable time to perfect it, *ſo that there be Coyn enough Current to pay Rents, Taxes*, &c. which makes it much the more neceſſary to ſupply the hereof at preſent with **good Credit**, Which if done, would mightily diſappoint the great Hopes our are at preſent big with; That *after the 4th Day of May*, we ſhall *neither have Money nor any thing equiva*ereto, which they buz into People with no ſmall diligence, in hopes thereby to propagate their ns.

Credit, it muſt be owned that the *moſt ſolid* is that which has the *Sanction of Parliament*, yet do we *Tallies ſecured by Parliament, and payable in courſe* one after another, are not of equal Value to, nor ſo le *as the Notes of Goldſmiths, or Banks, payable at demand*, tho' not ſo well ſecured: For with theſe laſt, an *pay his Rents, Taxes, Debts*, &c. Whereas with the Tallies payable in Courſe, he cannot.

eaſon of which Difference is only this, That the *Tallies* are Payable but *in Courſe* one after another, as ey comes in, ſo that he which has the *Tally* cannot receive his Money till it be come in on that par*Fund* his *Tally* is ſtruck on, tho' there be never ſo much in the *Exchequer* on other *Funds*, nay that very *Fund*, if it be not come up to his particular Sum; Whereas the *Notes* even of Goldſmiths s, without the Sanction of Parliament, being made *Payable at Demand*, Perſons Value *equal* at leaſt y, and ſo far *above Tallies*, that it is common to allow Five, and ſometimes Ten *per Cent.* or more, on Tallies that carry Eight *per Cent.* Intereſt in *Exchange* for *ſuch Notes* without Intereſt: *Not that iths or Banks keep Money by them to anſwer all their Bills together.* **But** Perſons having the *Notion*, are *Payable at demand*, inſtead of *coming ſooner* for their Money, generally *ſtay as long for it as* they at *one Fourth* part or leſs *circulates the whole*, which makes it appear plainly, That *if the Parliament beginning of the War*, raiſed but Two *Millions* of Money in *ſpecie*, to have been paid either into the r, or into the Hands of *Commiſſioners*, to have been by them appointed for that purpoſe, and imhem from time to time, to have iſſued out *Tallies Payable at demand* (inſtead of in Courſe) with an Inour or Five *per Cent.* (inſtead of Seven and Eight now paid) *for ſuch Sums only* as ſhould be directed *ment*, and have either Setled or obliged themſelves to have Setled *Funds*, or raiſed Money to pay e at the End of the *War*, or ſooner, if neceſſary, *with the ſevereſt Penalties* on thoſe that had the ent thereof, *if they iſſued any Tallies* for any *further* Sums than they were *Authorized by Parlia-*

night have been enough given out on the ſaid Security (*if the Parliament had ſo directed*) to have *the War*, with only raiſing *two Millions per Ann.* more, which might have been ſo done, as to have Landed Men *two, if not three Shillings in the Pound* every year in the Taxes, and the Nation *many* pays inſenſibly in the *riſe of* all ſorts of *Victuals and Commodities*, by reaſon of the *want* of *Money Specie* or *Credit* equivalent to Mony to Circulate the Trade, and pay Rents and Taxes; for it e *kept ſeveral Millions in the Gentlemens, Tenants, and Farmer's hands*, and in Trade, that the Talyable in courſe, and the long Funds (the moſt inconvenient thing of all to the Nation) have , and ſtill draw and keep out. And had we *a General Regiſter* in *England*, whereby Titles might y ſecured, and the transferring thereof made eaſie and ſhort; *a Method* might be Propoſed *to make ſerve all the Uſes of Mony*; But ſeeing that is to be rather wiſhed for, than expected, I ſee preſent that can *ſupply the uſe of Mony*, for paying Rents, Debts, and Taxes, *but Tallies payable* .

have contemplated the ill Conſequences that the Tallies payable in Courſe, and the long Funds and muſt inevitably have yet, I had not adventured to publiſh my thoughts, but that I think t ſtate of Affairs makes it not only a Conveniency, but *an abſolute Neceſſity*; for it puzzles the beſt Heads I have Converſed with, to anſwer this only Queſtion. *How it will be even* **poſſible** *to Debts, and Taxes, and carry on Trade, and pay Bills (eſpecially foreign Bills of Exchange) after the* May *next?* For New Mony can't be very current by that time.

o' I think it is very late for this to take place, yet *better late than never.*

Parliament would but make an Experiment for the 2500000 *l.* they ſtill want on the Fund of and impower the Treaſury to borrow 600000 *l.* and let that remain to Circulate, *Tallies* paymand for the whole 2500000 *l.* with Intereſt at 4 or 5 *per Cent.* for one year only, it would Nation a great Summ of Mony of the very Intereſt, and *Supply the Trade of London*, and thereby *plentiful in the Country*, and be found ſo uſeful and neceſſary, that I don't doubt but they would not only to continue it, but to raiſe more Mony the ſame way next, and other years, and *ſave ax.*

nly Objection that has any appearance of Reaſon is, *that it may give too large a Power to the*

(how ſpecious ſoever it may appear) has nothing of relaity in it; for thoſe that have the Manageof, being *limited to a certain Sum*, they can no more give out Tallies payable on demand, exceeding mited by *Parliament*, than of thoſe payable in courſe; *for all theſe Tallies may be numbred, and the pt as exactly as now.*

s no real difference between this way, and the common way, but that at preſent the Tallies are nly in courſe as the Taxes come in; this makes them payable at demand, and Mony kept to Cirm, which will make them uſeful in payments of Rents, Taxes, *&c.* as above.